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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for ublication wish to have rejected articles returnity must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

A Rescue.

Elsewhere we print a letter sent us by the Hon. EVERETT COLBY of New Jersey-or perhaps we should say of the nation, for the fame of the inventor of the "New Idea" has long ceased to be contained within the limits of a single State. In the course of the letter Mr. COLBY makes a number of general statements regarding the direct primary. With these and with the questions based thereon we shall not deal. From time to time we have submitted to our readers the comment upon various direct nominations systems supplied by the independent and reputable press of the several States wherein they have been tested. Since this is a question of evidence we are satisfied to let our readers reach their decision after having heard the witnesses.

One statement, however, seems need attention. Mr. COLBY, like Governor HUGHES, has entirely missed the point of the discussion we have had on the subject of minority or plurality minations. THE SUN did not provoke the discussion nor precipitate the debate. On the contrary, a champion of the Hughes plan wrote THE SUN indignantly declaring that the Hughes plan, as all who were familiar with it knew, prevented such nominations. We ventured to assert that it did not. Instantly the friends of the measure, first the Governor and now Mr. COLBY, rushed to the front to assert that such nominations were without evil, were good things, at all events were common to existing convention systems as well as to the new plan.

Now all this is very instructive. It indicates perfectly the degree of harmony existing between the advocates of the scheme in their conception of the potentiality of their plan. They rush to print to tell us of an evil-their description indicates their conviction that it is an evil-which their remedy will cure. We endeavor to point out that the bill will not, if its text is read, do anything of the sort. Instantly they are back with the declaration that the thing is not an evil at all, but a fundamental principle of real democracy. tions are without harm. But what on telligent advocate of the system, who told us in no uncertain language that the Hinman-Green bill, by its party committee provision, avoided what he conceived to be a defect in Western direct primary systems?

There is one lesson in this incident which we call to the attention of our readers. Just so long as the advocates of direct primaries stick to abuse of bosses, denunciations of existing systems, platitudes about the "American Idea" and the integrity, intelligence and general adequacy of the plain people, everything goes on swimmingly. But the very instant one of the champions makes the mistake of discussing the actual text of the Hinman-Green bill. gets down to the cold fact of the matter, then the trouble begins. Faith invariably outruns the facts, and it takes mall the eloquence and prestige of a and it will be the most difficult to arbi while the bill does not do what its deserts, still the fact is that there is no G. S., to the greatest altitude on the reason that this should be done, and the earth's surface. convention system is just as bad any-

Governor Hughes in his county fair on the obverse side the inscription parades so carefully avoids the dis- "The Government of Peru to Annie election, and devotes his time to tirades, platitudes and general abuse?

The Bean Family in Boston.

In a time of great excitement, wide we should take notice of a historic ment was precise and elaborate-it was in Boston on last Wednesday. We refer, highest summits- and an army of guides of course, to the drawing together in and burden bearers accompanied them. the thirteenth annual reunion of the illustrious plant.

we venture to inquire, where would of it, as determined by her observaday were it not for the Bean family? tion as a mountain climber, which is

have sailed, wherever on the lands of the universe the fame of Boston has been carried, has it not travelled hand in hand with that of its first family? Have not the glory of Boston and the grandeur of the Beans stamped themselves as a single impression upon the mind of man? Indeed, wherever from pole to pole the offspring of the Puritans may gather on Saturday night is there not held a solemn festival in honor of

We notice in the columns of the Tran script, wherein announcement of the gathering of the Brans is published, that on the following day another family festival was celebrated. We refer to the eighth annual convocation of the Fog. Fogg or Fogge family. A hardy family this, from PHINEAS to FRANK A. of IAconia, N. H., we concede. But we make no mistake, we believe; in relegating it to the background, to the far background, when contrasted with the service to Boston of the BEANS. For Fogs, after all, let us all agree, are cosmopolitan; but Beans, are they not indigenous peculiar to the soil, inseparably inter grown with the grandeur of Boston?

Here then was a historic event; new page in the history of Boston. It is fitting too that local homage should be done to the John Bean Association of America. The name we conceive to be derived from the founder of the family, the immortal progenitor who climbed the beanstalk to find adventure and gave Boston immortality. All of which and more besides, infinitely more is jealousy guarded and faithfully pre served in the Bean Register, wherein we apprehend, the Sacred Codfish him self finds no mention or is written down a patent parvenu.

The Consolidated Laws.

In the early days of its session the legislature passed the Consolidated laws, comprising sixty-two chapters of the Session Laws of 1909. One of these chapter 240, is entitled "Amendments to the Consolidated Laws." The uninitiated might suppose that in these numerous enactments the subjects affected would have been covered pretty completely and thoroughly.

Happily, such is not the case. Out of Sheets of the Law Reports for September 4 twelve are statutes amending the Consolidated Laws in various particulars. Some affect the code of civil procedure, already "amended generally" by chapter 65 of the laws of 1909. one the "Poor Law," one the "Act in relation to liens," another the "Public Health Law," and so on. All of them, we shall be assured, were essential to civic progress, purity, and the proper administration of State affairs. These assertions the layman will not challenge He will accept them at face value.

But he may wonder for a moment of what value the work of a commission and a Legislature consolidating the laws of the State can be if it is necessary to begin their general amendment, correction and extension before the end of the session at which they are enacted.

The Pennsylvania Station.

The Pennsylvania Railroad announces hat its passenger station on the west side of Manhattan will be opened on December 1 of this year. What great changes in the life of New York and the surrounding territory this promise foreshadows it would be idle to speculate upon, but there is one thing distress ingly[apparent.

at is the absolute lack of pre n believe Mr. Colley, if you believe tion for handling in this city the per-Governor Hughes, minority nomina- sons that will use the Pennsylvania and earth happens to our guileless Brooklyn out into avenues and streets equipped its allied lines. They will be turned correspondent, also an ardent and in- only with surface car lines, naturally slow and untrustworthy and already overcrowded most of the day with the ordinary traffic. The elevated roads in Sixth and Ninth avenues may care for a certain proportion of the new business, but their capacity will soon be reached, and in the commission hours they can handle no more passengers

with comfort. For this condition of affairs the town has the Public Service Commission to thank. It has done a very good job of smashing; it has done nothing in construction. A splendid monument it has reared to the glory of government supervision and control.

A Question of Altitude This Time. The latest controversy between explorers is the most delicate to discuss Colby or a Hughes to explain that trate. We refer to the rival claims of Miss ANNIE S. PECK, A. M., and Mrs. fender, who made the original claim, as- FANNY BULLOCK WORKMAN, . F. R. S.

In proof of her contention Miss PECK possesses a gold medal presented to Is it for this reason, we wonder, that her by the Republic of Peru, bearing cussion of the actual provisions of his S. PECK. No one arrived before her bill in their application to the primary on the summit of Huascaran, 2 of Sept. 1908," and on the reverse side, "Mount Huascaran-24,000 feet. Republic of Peru." Miss PECK lectured before the President and Cabinet and the scientific societies at Lima upon her exploit and impressed her distinguished audience controversy and general moral uplift it so favorably that the sceptics were a negro who shows almself worthy. is not entirely surprising that events silenced and the medal struck. Nun large in themselves but local in their Kun in the Himalayas is Mrs. Workimportance should occasionally pass MAN's altitudinal triumph, which her unnoticed. Nevertheless duty to pos- husband, Dr. W. H. WORKMAN, shares. terity, which is so binding an obligation Painstaking observations showed its upon us all, makes it imperative that height to be 23,300 feet. Their equipassembly in the old Park Street Church their third expedition among the world's

Miss PECK's impedimenta were not Bean Family, incorporated. There un- imposing, but in her judgment sufficient der that celebrated roof were gathered for the purpose; she conquered Huasmore than a full hundred of BEANS, caran, determined its height as 24,000 BEENS and BEANES, all offshoots of one feet, and received the plaudits of Lima and a gold medal in the form of a shield It is true that Boston has had other with a picture of the Andean solitudes families which have achieved relatively engraved upon it from the grateful wide renown, whose glory has burst Government of Peru. The controversy beyond the narrow circle made by the is not about Miss PECK's ascent of Charles and Mother Brook. But where, the mountain, but about the height ston be in the world history of to- tions. Naturally proud of her reputa-

Wherever in the deep seas Boston ships well attested, Mrs. WORKMAN on her arrival in this country on Thursday after a round of lectures in England. France, Italy and Germany, upon the icy heights of the Mustagh, assailed the accuracy of Miss PRCK's measuremen of Huascaran. Premising that she destred to discuss the question with propriety, Mrs. WORKMAN said:

> " Really, Miss PECE hasn't a leg to stand on It is a sad state for one in her line of bus Miss PECE had no means of measuring the attilude that she claims to have reached. If Miss PROK'S claims are proved I shall be the first to " She spread it all over the world that she had

> limbed higher than any other woman, but I say. 'Let her prove it.' I am ready to offer my coofs at any time, as I always carry instrume

Professor CHARLES E. FAT of Tufts College, an Appalachian and experienced Alpinist, has hailed Miss PECK as the conqueror of Huascaran, but he has bravely said: "It is to be regretted that she secured no hypsometric readng at the summit of Huascaran, which is not generally recognized as holding so prominent a place as Miss PRCK accords to it-estimated 23,800-24,000 feet and perhaps higher." The Geographical Journal for August politely noticed Miss PECK's feat under the title "A Lady's Ascent of Mount Huascaran Peru," but balked at the altitude she claimed for it. No point higher than 19,600 feet was determined instrumen tally, the writer noted, and he points out that "an attempt to ascertain the altitude by hypsometer had to be abandoned, the wind making it impossible to light a candle." This, we believe, is idmitted by Miss PECK, but in lectures and a magazine article she adhered valiantly to 24,000 feet, giving her reasons.

To the scientists, who are sticklers for bald terms and exact measurements the matter of a few feet on a mountain is all important, but we hold that in pluck and assurance Miss PECK, & lone and diminutive woman, signally distinguished herself when she penetrated the Peruvian wilderness and braved glacial Huascaran, Mrs. WORKMAN'S word can always be accepted, of course as to her own ascents-in actual achieve ment she is a veteran; no less intrepid than Miss PECK, she excels her in the taking of observations, is more scien twenty-two laws printed in the Advance tific, in fact. As to the merits-of the controversy we would not rush in, having a lively sense of the perils that nust be encountered. It is a question for the men of science, and for Alpinists like Sir MARTIN CONWAY, Mr. EDWARD WHYMPER and Professor FAY, who have never been wanting in daring and self-possession. Let them face the

> I'm all through politics till I see some light Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt

Aliantic City does not seem to be terrorized y Governor Four's latest interview. It remem-ers that it never saw an invasion of State mili-la.—Newark News.

The Governor is much too shrewd politician and perhaps too good a judge of human nature to send the New Jersey

Count ZEPPHLER took up the King of Saxons for an hour's run in his airabig to-day. The trip was uneventful and the King expressed himsel as delighted.—Despatch from Friedrichshasen. No one can imagine the Emperor con amed with jealousy if the trip was un-

JIM AIKEN.

The Best Negro in the United States, Ac cording to a Tar Heel Editor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We

Southern people.

I am enclosing with this a marked copy

Franch Broad of the Hendweenville, N. C., French Broad Hustler of September 1, 1909, which contains an editorial on James P. Aiken, a colored citizen of Brevard, N. C., who met his death by the explosion of a chemical engine while assisting in fighting a fire at Brevard on

I knew Jim Aiken personally, and he was to me that this expression of the apprecia of interest to you. Jim Aiken had no white blood in his veins. He was a full blooded gingercake" negro, and looked it. CALDWELL WOODRUFF.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., September 7.

We wish to drop a flower upon the newly made grave of J. P. Alken, who met a tragic death in a fearful accident at Brevard on last Thursday morning, the details of which were published in these columns the day following. The writer has known Jim Alken intimately for fifteen years adustrious negro and one who was admired by all who knew him, both white and colored. He attended to his own business and did not interfere with other people's affairs: was polite and respectful to his white friends, obliging, industrious, and true to every trust reposed in him. In the opinion of the editor of this newspaper Jim liken was the best negro in the United States He possessed many noble traits of character, and members of his race would profit by emu-lating the example of their deceased friend in their contact with events of future life. Jim Alken knew his place and was perfectly outent with his lot in life. Kind hearted, acommodating, industrious, he was ever ready to

assist those in distress, and here is one colored man who left the world better than he found it. And he helped to make it so. Jim eschewed politics years ago and was one the church and society circles of the colored people and an enthusiastic supporter of fraternal orders and all other objects looking to the bet-terment of his race. Brevard will miss him. The funeral services over the remains of this esteemed colored man were conducted from the

people and an enthusiastic supporter of fraternal orders and all other objects looking to the betterment of his race. Brevard will miss him.

The funeral services over the remains of this esteemed colored man were conducted from the first Baptist Church (white) of Brevard, and as a mark of respect to his memory the business houses of the town were closed during the hour of service. This was fitting, and indicates the of service. This was fitting, and indicates the feeling entertained by Southern white people for

Reappearance of Dr. Mary Walker. Rome correspondence Utica Observer. This was the opening day for the sixty-ninth annual fair of the Oneida County Agricultural

society. The special attraction was an address Emperia Entries. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: George

Plumb and H. E. Peach are directors of the Er

porta National Bank, Washington, D. C., September 6.

Dithyramb of the Bird House in The Bronx Winged nuances in ravishing display! Winged evolution disally unwound! What grailstores dignified abound. Winged evolution disally unwould:
What grallatores dignified abound.
Sage natatores, nervous galline:
How composited carollings betray
Glad secreties alchemied to compound
This plumage, while glittering around
The forest dim, the waters faraway!
Fond theatre of trellaed harmonies,
Unlocking nascent elements of song.
The drama of alate dispartites,
The talisman for hours never long. The talisman for hours never long.

CONCERNING TWO TITIANS.

se is greatly interested in the sale that has been made of two portraits by Titian's hand which hitherto had been preserved in the Caes Maniago as the property of Count d'Altimis di Maniago and have now been sold to Paris for the respectable sum of \$70,000 lire. They are the two portraits of the sisters Emilia and Irene di Spilimbergo, which were painted about 1560. Much indignation is shown at the peculiar circumstances which have enabled Count Maniago to sell the pictures to foreigners in spite of the strict Italian law against the exportation of works of art. When in 1898 the list was made in Rome of all the valuable art treasures of Italy, which should be preserved for the nation, the two Titian portraits were also included in the inventory. A Government art com-mission then examined the paintings and came to the conclusion that the portraits could not be attributed to Titian. Thereupon the owner requested the Minis ter to eliminate the pictures from the list of valuable works of art, and this was lone on January 27 of this year. According to this decision, which was based on that of the commission of experts, the authorities have allowed the exportation with no further formalities. The pictares have been taken to Florence, where they are to be restored and freed from their many overpaintings

The above is an extract from the Frank urter Zeitung sent to us by our Paris correspondent, who informs us that there s some division of opinion in that city with regard to the merit of the two plotires described. He says it appears to be an accepted fact that dealers are now prepared to furnish as an evidence of the authenticity of pictures the record that they have been condemned by the Italian authorities as not genuine or otherwise negligible, the same being an essential formality in order to secure permission for their exportation. One of the promi nent dealers is quoted freely as saving Italian officials which insures the condemnation of any work of art, said conemnation making its removal from the

With regard to these two Titians, they are doubtless genuine. They belonged to Count Nicolo d'Altimis di Maniago, in whose house they have been somewhat ealously secluded. They are mentioned by Vasari prior to 1586, and they were painted after the death of Irene di Spilimbergo, one of the sieters, in 1559. Since that date there is reason to believe that they have remained continuously in the ession of the family. Crowe and Cavalcaselle, unimpeachable authorities nention having seen them at the resience of the Count in 1880. They de scribe them as genuine but giving evidence of having suffered at the hand of restorers. G. Gronau, the best con temporary authority on Titian, has not seen them, but he includes them in his list of genuine works by Titian. The high price paid by the Paris dealer, who may be trusted to have at least known his es, indicates that they are genuine. and not, as so often happens, substitute found in Dr. Oskar Fischel's "Titian Des Meisters Gemälde in 230 Abbildunger

They are very interesting pictures, with fine landscape, backgrounds. In the one a stormy sea, and in the other a wooded landscape with a river, a shepherd and his flock, and in the foreground the uniorn, indicating the lady's unwedded state.

The exportation of works of art from Italy has gained a great impetus from the law which was passed to put an end to it. That law begat a most interesting and profitable industry, which is quite familiar in this country in the instances in which the dispensation of a law is astutely preferred to its enforcement. Formerly the art dealers alone profited by the exportation of works of art, but now another class of practitioners is concerned henceforth be disconcerted if he learn that his prized Titian or Vinci or Raffaello has been classified by the authorities of Italy as false or fraudulent. Indeed such condemnation is in some sor to be held as a title to consideration and respect.

Sonker.

From a letter in the Statesville Sentinel. Having seen so many definitions as to the meaning of that word "sonker" (in the South) but recently added to our vocabulary, and being aske, for my definition of same. I would briefly state that not one of those writers whose definition have seen has given the real meaning. Although apparently some of them have examined all the ancient lore and pose as critics, not one has given

the real meaning as known to this writer. Sonker is a word largely used along the southern coast of Wales and the British Channel, but when applied to a pie it simply means a pie composed of seven different kinds of meat—each layer of meat being placed in a dish which will stand fire in which a crust has been baked, and one layer of meat on the other and highly sea-soned. When venison or game forms one layer of the contents of the ple it is said to be the first grade of sonker pie, and retails either hot or coid at 10 pence per pound in other countries. A much cheaper grade of the sonker is the sonker fish pie, composed of seven different kinds of fish, from which the bones have all been removed before socking.

Socker ples of various kinds in the country

mentioned above sell at from 4 pence to 10 pence a pound, according to their composition, from any coast vender. They sell the fish sonkers readily, according to their size, at from one to

In many places they are used much as an English pork piels used, that is, cut when cold for supper and taken with a glass of ale or ale and wine

mixed.

Not alone meaning solid food is this word used, but is said to have applied to a mixed driuk made up of seven liquors, one of which was obtained by tapping cocoanut trees and obtaining saraac, a kind of toddy. The fresh juice resembles a

pick up will be given a sonker or two, after which it is no trouble to carry the men on board drunk. On coming to themselves these men are shown where they have signed articles as seamen for that cruise and that the men who put them on board have been paid one month in advance of wages. From Shanghal this practice has found its way into every seaport in existence, whether applied to eatables or drinks.

A sonker, then, is a common Weish word for seven. In the midland abtres of England the

Made the Snowshoes That Tred the Pole. Norway correspondence Daily Eastern Argus. Melville Dunham, maker of the famous Dunham snowshoes, is about as proud and happy to-day as if he had discovered the north pole, for he made all the shoes used by Peary and his men. Mr. Dunham is a great admirer of the explorer and he has never doubted but what success would be his reward. Just before Mr. Peary's last sailing Dunham visited him on board the Rooseveit. It is certainly of interest to the Maine born and especially the "Oxford Bears" that a product of the home forest—white ash—utilized by a native citizen, has aided Peary in the northward journey.

Conditions of Life. Knicker-Water vapor will mean life is po

-I shouldn't care to live there without

THE SICILIANS.

Hasty and False Acc To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hap-ily detraction is not an American vice, yet certain journaliets make it an Ame virtue. On the slightest provocation or none at all they buckle on their armor, take up sword and shield and with quixotic fury rush to the attack of imaginary foes. Like Spanish don, however, is respected for his sincerity and pitted for his mental ailment, while they excite diagust by unfounded accusations and contempt for their sinister motives. They nurture the tree of false knowledge and prejudice in the midst ounthinking readers; they incite popular hostility against Italians in general, and with venomous hitterness against Sicilians in particular. I deem it a solemn duty to protest against this maltreatment of Sicilians.

The recent killing of Petrosino at Palerm deeply samented by the people and press of all itsly, has furnished matter for these all Italy, has furnished matter for these date vicious scribes, who make it appear that the an entire island assembled there with the unanimous intent to shoot the brave officer. For they would have Americans believe not of only that a son of Sicily did that crime, but that all the island approves of the act. The truth is that no Sicilian condones it. More-over, as to the accusation that the Black Hand finds succor on his native soil, the Sicilian huris back the charge and demands Because a few delinquents inhabit there,

are all Sicilians to be branded as criminals to be stigmatized as lawless and diabolical surely every just American revolts at the thought. Yet I grieve to say that the Si-cilian in this country is the object of gross injustice at the hands of others because of his foes of the vitriolic pen. Is an anonymous letter sent to a man that is dead, is an ape wheedled out of its cage at The Bronx or an elderly dame abducted from Her home, a Sicilian is the doer. Does a cat scratch the baby's prisoner escape from Jall, a Sicilian un-barred the gate. Does an explosion happen, a Sicilian caused it. Are thunder and lightning causing terror and devastation it is through the conjuration of a Sicilian Does an airship fall and lame its occupants it is in answer to a Sicilian's prayer. Is there a panic in the subway, a Sicilian started it. But in their blind fury they forgot to change a letter or two in the name of Czolgosz, Hoch, Mrs. Gunness, Mar. Nack and many others so as to make then appear full blooded, typical Sicilians. More than this, they have falled to tell their readers that in the kidnapping of Willie United States searched far and wide for the kidnappers were Americans. In a word, the kidnappers were Americans. In a word, every mishap and misdeed is set down against the Sicilians. Is not this a blow aimed at the American sense of fairness? Instead of leading their unwary, trusting readers astray they should teach them how o reason and judge, how to practise the

square deal."

The Sicilian is not known or valued as he leserves. It is but scant praise to say that through his veins courses some of Europe's best blood derived from forefathers of high virtues and noble character. He is con-scientious, law abiding and God fearing. The splendid spirit of the Sicilians of old recognized through the ages, still dominate the Sicilian of to-day. What else could be be than a man of integrity? Was not his native land the nursery of the best culture from early times? Did not ethics, literature, art and science flourish there before Gree was recognized as a model instructress for the world? Is not Empedocles an everlasting blessing to posterity—he, the pre-cursor of Vergil, Cipero, Dante, Milton Shakespeare, Bacon and Vico in poetry, philosophy and economics? Could we have Galileo, Volta, Newton, Fulton, Franklin, Edison and Marconi had not Archimeder with his sublime genius in exact sciences prepared the way? Whoever doubts that the Sicilians of to-day make practical use museums, cathedrals and monuments: should witness the morality, happiness and beauty

Were it not better for these acribes stop their calumny and dwell upon the fact that the Sicilian, together with other sons of Italy, has opened American tunnels, has raised enormous structures, cleared vast forests, built endless railroads, and endless railroads, and thereby promoted American prosperity and progress? Many Americans who thirty years ago were next to penniless have ity of the Sicilian toiler. Nor has the toiler himself failed to rise with his opportuni-ties. He has been an object lesson in model living to workingmen of other nations including this. He has organized benefit social and literary societies for self-im-provement; has educated his children in virtuous conduct and the truths of religion; and where religion is there must be rectitude and right dealing with one's fellow beings. He is a true man justly proud of his past and imbued with noble aspirations

for the future. To the honor of the genuine American ournalists it must be said that they exhibit not ill feeling but good will toward Sicilians and all other Italians. They recognize the Italian's right to assimilate with the native opulations on an equality. They acknow edge gratefully their country's debt to th land of the Great Discoverer. Against the scurrilous newspapers only I protest. Like most other Italians, the Sicilian works and lives in localities where such papers widely able. He is the butt of coarse vaudeville rowdies who infest street corners. Ever his children do not escape. They suffer cruelties at the hands of their schoolmates. How long shall this persecution continue? Is it too much to hope that those vilifiers of the pen will yet direct their lash those monsters of social life, rac suicide, poisoning, highway robbery, di-vorce, and lynching? Can they do nothing extirpate graft, burglary and arson nothing to encourage temperance, arous more popular interest in education, and elevate the masses to a higher plane of living? Must they continue to disturb th settled belief of centuries by denying the achievements of Columbus, Vespucci, Cabot that these illustrious sons of Italy shall have no honors after the discovery of this continent? The Sicilian will survive such attacks. For bearance, industry and up-rightness will carry him serenely on. Such

my personal admiration of his sterling that were I not a Piedmontene I should wish myself a Sictian. Enterprise and thrift are bringing him to a position where public scrutiny can uncover his true worth. He asks no favors. He appeals only for protection park, is carpeted with a great variety of littles, pinks and other flowers which grow wild on that rocky peals only for protection against invidious attacks. This he cannot hope for unless the real American champions his cause. The tree of false knowledge must be hewn down and uprooted with dynamite. In behalf of thousands of much grieved Sicilians and for the purpose of good fellow-ship, and in the interest of amity between

two great nations, I confidently appeal to x, to the people of America, to renless supported by proof.

ST. FRANCIS COLLEGE, Brooklyn, Sep

Alleged Pertious Ecclesiastical Croquet. Seattle correspondence Los Angeles Times.

Deputy sheriffs are looking for the Rev. Chanler A. Herzog of the United Church of Anthrax. Ohio, to serve a summons on him in a damage suit for \$2,500 which has been filed here by Chris-tian K. Mentor of Anabel avenue, who alleges the the Eastern divine fractured his shull with croquet mallet.
In his complaint the smitten one states that or

y last the two engaged in a game of cro-"When Herzog brought his ball on the round through the wrong wicket," said Mente "I resented his action, and when I insisted he lifted his mallet and bounced it off my head. . I remem-ber no more until the hired girl told me I was

DIRECT PRIMARIES. rited Defence of Them Against Many The Champion of the New Idea Comes to

Their Defer

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Will you permit me to call your attention to one or two facts you overlook in your editorials n opposition to direct primaries?

First, you deal with the whole subject as though it were something new and un-tried except in certain radical States where

you claim it has been a failure.

The facts are that fourteen States hav

mandatory laws requiring direct primaries. The population of these States is 25,822,039. Three other States have mandatory laws providing for the direct nomination of all but a few State officers. Five other States have mandatory laws applying to certain localities and offices. Three other States have optional laws covering practically all offices. In no instance has a direct primary law, to my knowledge, ever

repealed.
Second, you say that under a direct second, you say that under a direct second. primary system if there were more than two candidates for a nomination a candidate may be nominated who receives only ority of the party votes cast. Is it not true that a majority of the elec-

toral college could be elected by a minority of the total votes cast? of the total votes cast?

Wasit not a fact that forty-seven members as the desert is everywhere watch of the House of Representatives last winter carefully by the camel patrols of the conhad been elected by a minority of the votes guards. cast in their districts?

in a convention very frequently a majority of the delegates are elected by a minority of the party voters.

Purthermore, we find that in the States where the direct primary is in force the number of party voters who attend the primaries increases from an average of 6 to 10 par cent to 55 or the party of the states of the s cans that under the convention system

the party votes cast, but by a minority of a very small proportion of the total party votes, whereas under the direct primary system a successful candidate might receive only a minority of the votes, yet that number would be larger than the total votes cast for all the delegates to the convention. Third, you state that the direct primary

has been a failure wherever it has been tried. It was tried for the first time in New Jersey last year and was a complete success and no political leader of prominence has dared to advocate its repe EVERRTT COLBY

NEWARE, N. J., September (MUIR GLACIER AGAIN IN VIEW For the First Time in Nine Years It Can Be Approached From the Sea.

From the Vancouver Province. Something wonderful has recently taken lace in Alaska. This is the drifting away of icebergs from the front of Muir glacier in Glacier Bay, so that for the first time in nine years this famous glacier, the most noted on this continent, has been visited. In 1800 a subterranean earthquake took with lee that boats have turned away with their passengers disappointed. Now, through some peculiar drifting of the ice, steamboats can enter the channel and after cautiously pushing their way get a glimpae of the left face.

In the nine years away from the sight of man this glacier has shown remarkable changes. When Prof. John Muir, after changes. When Prof. John Muir, after whom it was named, visited it it had a solid face two miles long, about 250 feet above the water line. It was a live glacier, and great masses of ice toppled into the sea with reverberations like thunder. Water would splash fifty feet high and the sight

To-day the glacier assumes a different aspect. Erosion has worked out a new bay which will soon be charted, and the glacier itself seems to have two the live part, from which icebergs and fall with a tremendous noise, and a dead arm, or one with land forming be-tween it and the sea. This change is due to a hill which projected through the top of the ice when Prof. Muir was there. Now that hill top is a large mountain, dividing the ice fields. The ice has also receded at least four miles in the nine years.

This is without doubt the most remarkable known glacier on this continent, though occupy clefts high up in the mountains and some of which have an elevation o 6,000 feet. Among these are the Taku Davidson, Windom and Le Coute. Muir glacier has 354 square miles of Mult glacier has 354 square miles of ice, and presents such an imposing sight that ered the crowning glory of Alaska's stupendous scenery—the sight of a lifetime. No one knows how it happens that Glacier Bay can be entered now where it could not before, but it is thought that favorable winds and mild weather caused he ice to drift away.

An interesting fact about Alaskan glaciers at interesting fact about Alaskan glaciers is that some are "dead" and others are "alive." Davidson glacier, which is really a tongue of the Muir glacier, has been ascended by travellers for a number of years. It is a dead glacier, having aine of several miles between it and the sea. looking at it from the boat it represent a kaleidoscopic appearance as the sun shines upon it, and the surface seems cratched with tiny pin lines. in reality deep crevices, which must be approached cautiously, for they are lurking nitfalls for the unwary.

KING ALFONSO'S GIFT PALACE. People Built It Because Queen Said Place Reminded Her of Home.

From the London Daily Mail. When Queen Victoria of Spain visited Santander about two years ago she was delighted with the beauty of the district, and said that it reminded her of the country about her home in the Isle of Wight.

The people of Santander, when they heard of it, promptly begged through their mayor, Don Luis Martinez, that King Alfonso would allow them to build him a summer home there, and already on the Peninsula de la Magdalena a new royal palace is approach ing completion, the £40,000 required to build it being provided by the inhabitants of the town and natives who now reside in America The people wished also to furnish the

palace, but King Alfonso would not allow them to sacrifice so much money, saying he accepted the building only, and that he would furnish it himself. The committee therefore agreed to hand the building over to their Majestles, supplied with all modern appliances, such as electric light, heating apparatus, gas and water, which will cost also a considerable sum.

The Peninsula della Magdalena, which will soon be transformed into the wild on that rocky promontory and the

to those cultivated in gardens.

The new royal palace is about 110 fee above the level of the sea at high water and the length of the front is about 330 feet It consists of four sections, one for the private use of the King and Queen, another for official receptions and court festivities, and the third and the fourth, which serve as union to the rest, will be used for general service.
In the fourth will be the vestibule, grand hall, library, dining rooms and billiard

In the fourth will be the vestibule, grand hall, library, dining rooms and billiard rooms. The private chapel, at the King's own command will not be erected in the palace, but in a separate building adjoining, and in the place designed for it will be the grand banqueting hall.

The King and Queen's private suite contains the royal bedrooms, private sitting rooms and drawing rooms and rooms for the servants in attendance on their Majesties. For court festivities there is a grand salon and several smaller rooms which will be used as anterooms.

The upper story above the bedrooms of the King and Queen is the nursery and rooms for the royal children and their attendants.

Open Field for Auto Wrecks Closed. From the Indianapolis News.

The chauffours have organized in Washington and hereafter no automobile wrecks will be recog he chauter no automobile wrecks wi is hereafter no automobile wrecks wi ad that do not bear the union label.

CONVICT COLONIES IN OASES. How Egypt

Cairo correspondence of Pall Mall Gasette Crime in Egypt has increased to such an alarming extent of late and the ordinary measures for its repression at present in force are so inadequate that the Egyptian Government has decided to enact a deportation law empowering it to deport to certain isolated parts of the country all old offenders, those who have evil reputations and who notwithstanding their miedeeds have managed to get around the law. The power of sentencing to deportation will rest in the hands of a committee in each province commisting of the Governor, a Judge, a member of the parquet and two notables.

The Government has decided on the cases of Kharga and Dakhels and projects establishing there penitentiary colonies where the exiles would carry out useful work in the irrigation and deve those tracts of land. The oases are ideal spots for the establishment of such co as they are absolutely isolated in the midst of the desert, the only means of communica-tion with the outside world being by the Farshut Railway, which the Government is

This new scheme is really the only solu tion to the present serious state of affairs. How serious is that state can be best gauge from the fact that of the persons sentence States to penal servitude for repeated crime and released since 1904 over 54 per cent. have been reported by the police to be living by dishonest means. By eliminating the "eld. This offender" and "bad character" classes their means that under the convention system a candidate may be nominated by delegates who have not only received a minority of the party votes cast, but by a minority of a very small proportion of the total party votes, whereas under the direct primary system a successful candidate might receive time very often to decide to go any distance from his village; the idea of being sailed to the desert will therefore do more to keep him to the paths of righteousness than any amount of detention in ordinary prisons.

> DUEL OF THE DISCOVERERS. A Superabundance of Rheterie and Too

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the in To the Epiron of The Sun—Sir: In the in-terests of literature I enter my protest against the form in which some of the despatches, and proclamations ponnected with the north pole controversy have been couched. No doubt the disheveiled language is due to excitement. It fact it resembles very closely the famous tele-gram from Santiago in 1898 announcing the de-struction of the Spanish fleet and referring to that event as a "Fourth of July present" to the Amer-lean reads.

event as a "Fourth of July present" to the American people.

This time the phraseology takes a more violent shape. Everything is "nailed" and everyhody is "nailing." Peary "nailed" the flag to the north pole in the first place. Now he has Cook "nailed." He would seem to be a carpenter and Joiner of unusual zeal and industry. It may be that the cold weather has contracted his vocabulary. It is possible that in the hurry and confusion of Etah and other bustling places he had no time to choose his words. Again, he perhaps condensed his statements with a view to economy in the matter of cable rates. Neverthetess not only considerations of rhetoric but of matters attiti considerations of rhetoric but of matter more intimate and important move me t gest that this debate—call it dhat, anyhow-be conducted with far greater. be conducted with far greater effect upon the impartial and intelligent mind without so much

truth will be more surely sped upon their way if the waters provided for them in the future are more temperate and less turgid. After all, the partisans are in a large minority. The world in general wants only to know the facts, and these they are more likely to hear if the squabliers do not "nail" so loudly and so often.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9. Novel but Simple Method of S North Pole Row.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In co no doubt with many other grieved and amazed Americans I find considerable difficulty in com-ing to conclusions as to who got to the pole first and should have the giory of discovery. Some will take one way and some another in their

course of many years I have never known the Post editorially right on any public issue. In my opinion all you have to do is to find out where the Post etands and then believe the opposite. If the Post is a Peary advocate I shall be a Cook supporter. If it NEW YORK, September 10.

Pardonable Profanity.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Oh. dame Charms of Solitude.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Bet you

Cook will have no trouble in die tauqua. But, say, isn't he a genius for discovering things when there's nobody about to correb

NEWARE, N. J., September 9.

Philological. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Hence the expression "cooked," of reports, statistics and so

The Pole in Politics. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For Presi-T. Roosevelt; for Vice-Pre BUFFALO, September 9.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The name of his vessel handicaps the truth of Peary's story.

New York, September 9.

W.

Explained. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. The devious ways of Brooklyn streets

Have oft been told in song and story: What wonder, then, two citizens Of that fair burg attained to glery! To them the waste lands of the North Were simple as a city park.

The should they tremble? Knew they not Their way 'round Brooklyn after dark!

Reincarnation in the Jerseys. To THE EDITION OF THE SUN-Sir: Brooklyns made famous by Peary and Cook, but much more so by "Suburbaulte," who is proud to say in to-day's SUN: "I was once born in Brooklyn."
Will he kindly favor readers of THE SUF with
a list of other places where he was born? Evidentiy he believes in rel

Envy From Her Loathsome Cave. To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Before Dr. Cook started to find the north pole he should have effected on this quotation from Byron:

He who ascends to mountaintops shall and The loftlest peaks most wrapt in clouds and The lotters show:
He who surpasses or subdues mankind.
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Though high above the sun of giory glow
And far beneath the earth and ceean spread of the surpasses.

And far beneath the earth and ocean sprea-Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow. Contending tempests on his naked head. And thus reward the toll to which those aun mits led." mits led."

Now that he seems to have "surpassed" all competitors in pole hunting and "subdued" the difficulties of the ley trip, what else can he espect but envy, ridicule, slander and hate from disappointed aspirants for his fame, who wanted to get there and couldn't? No matter, about his proofs and his good character.

get there and counts? No matter, about his proofs and his good character, the fact that he went there without warning and was the only white man of the party will be enough to make his hair turn gray in a few weeks. Instead of envying him let us pity him, for his evil days are come.

PROUNTS STATEMENT CORRESPOND September 10.

Sanding a Compliment Across the East River. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I see some of your Brooklyn triends are boasting that both Cook and Peary lived in Brooklyn. Probably that is what drove them to the Arctic.

BROADWAY, September 10. MARMATTAL.